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At mihi plaudo
Ipse demi, simul ac nummos contempler in aera.

— *Hor., Sat. I, i. 66.*

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ANCIENT GREEK SILVER COINS
FROM THE BENSON COLLECTION.



AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

At mihi plavdo
Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplor in arca.

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No. 1.

ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

IX. SYRACUSE, 5.

BY FRANK SHERMAN BENSON.



ESPIE cruel oppressions, compulsory military services, endless confiscations, banishments and massacres, Agathokles' reign had formed a period of general and continued prosperity for the Syracusans, whom his death left to the uncertainties and dissensions of popular government. Less than two years, however, sufficed for this fresh experiment at free democracy, and in 288 B. C. one Hiketas, then commander of the forces, usurped the supreme power, which he continued to exercise despotically for an uneventful decade.

HIKETAS.

109. Tridrachm, wt. 192 grs. B. C. 288-279. (Pl. IX: 1.) Obv. Head of Persephone to left with flowing locks, wearing wreath of barley-leaves and single pendant ear-ring; behind, bee. Rev. Σ YPAKO Σ IQN in exergue. Quadriga to left, horses galloping; above, star.

This obverse is a careful but far inferior copy of the issues of Agathokles' second period, just as the quadriga imitates, with similar decadence of style, that old tyrant's first reverse. While Hiketas ventures to place his name upon gold coins only, the unusual symbol of a bee is common to both metals. The depressed condition of Syracusan affairs is shown by a new and lower standard of value, the tridrachm now supplanting the conventional tetradrachm, which does not reappear at Syracuse.

The overthrow of Hiketas brought no peace to the distracted city, but instead only worse confusion. One self-styled ruler having seized the fortified island, and another the main city, civil war in its most aggravated form reproduced those scenes of cruelty, suffering and misery, which would seem to have formed a natural sequence to the firm if harsh rule of a tyrant. Once again did Syracuse turn longing eyes toward the east, whence so often from Doric kindred had come a ready response to her bitter cry for help. She did not indeed now as of old look for a deliverer of the same race, but cast herself a suppliant before the most powerful and successful monarch of the day, a figure far different from any that had yet appeared in Sicily.

Among the wild mountain tribes on the extreme northern boundaries of Hellas, an ambitious high-minded stripling had after long battling in defence of his hereditary kingly title, attained such final success in the lapse of years that a wide dominion now acknowledged his firm and energetic rule. On one side the descendant of Achilles, on the other a near kinsman of Alexander the Great, brilliant and dashing as a general, possessed of a chivalrous nature, and of such resistless courage and martial impetuosity as to win the name of "Eagle," a pitiless conqueror, yet withal free from any taint of wanton cruelty, and exciting the admiration alike of friends, followers and foes, Pyrrhos, King of Epeiros, knight-errant and warrior-chief, stands forth as one of the most striking and picturesque characters of antiquity.

Already dreaming of universal conquest, and burning to measure his own against a foreign power, this king, besought by the Tarentines to help them in the long struggle with Latin encroachment, had in 280 B. C. brought his soldiers, ships and elephants into southern Italy. Here the Syracusan envoys now found him, disheartened by two years of undecisive warfare with Rome, and eager for any fresh enterprise. So that their appeal, all the more powerful as coming from natural allies—Pyrrhos had married Lanassa, daughter of King Agathokles—at once received a favorable response from the Epeiroi leader. Unfortunately we cannot here linger over the thrilling story of his triumphant advance into Sicily, his certain conquest of town after town by treaty, siege or storm, and his signal victories over the allied Carthaginians and Mamertines. But we must rather turn at once to a series of coins bearing the name of Pyrrhos, and found for the most part in Italy and Sicily, which are attributed to his military expeditions in those countries.

PYRRHOS.

110. Oktobol, wt. 88 grs. B. C. 278-276. (Pl. IX: 2.) Obv. Head of Persephone to right, with flowing locks, wearing wreath of barley-leaves and single pendant ear-ring; behind, rose. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ Pallas advancing to left in fighting attitude, holding spear and shield; on left, thunderbolt; on right, E.

This coin, bearing every impress of Sicilian workmanship, was undoubtedly struck during the period of Pyrrhos' stay at Syracuse. The obverse head follows closely the Agathokles-Hiketas type, while the reverse is also an imitative design, the tracing of whose prototype should now occupy our attention.

After the death of the great Alexander, Ptolemy one of his most farsighted generals seized¹ upon Egypt as his share of the vast disuniting dominion, and proceeded to exercise supreme power in this distant kingdom; not openly by might of the strongest, but as governor for the conqueror's youthful sons, Philip Aridaïos and Alexander Aigos, who were successively proclaimed rulers of the empire. It affords a good example of the value of coins as illustrations of history, to find that the issues of Ptolemy for his first twelve years of power bear the inscriptions ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ and ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ.

This illusion of Ptolemy's dependence was enhanced by his peculiarly Macedonian coin-types, for obverse a head of the now deified Alexander, and for reverse of the most important issues, an archaistic figure of Athene Alkis (the Powerful), "venerated in the royal city of Pella, the capital of Macedon, and the birth-place of Alexander the Great; and consequently adopted as the symbol of sovereignty over Macedon" on several Macedonian issues. With chlamys streaming behind her, with threatening spear, and shield raised as if for protection, the goddess seems advancing to the fray in her character of Athene Promachos (in the forefront of the battle); while in the field appears the simple thunderbolt, which on the Ptolemaic coin the war-like goddess hurls:—in symbolism doubtless of Zeus the Thunderer, and hence of Pyrrhos' relationship to Alexander, self-styled son of Zeus.

Sad to say, Pyrrhos' victorious career was marred by a foolish attitude of haughty neglect and indifference towards his allies, a policy which so antagonized the Sicilians as to result in his eventual discomfiture and speedy flight into Italy. But although he left Syracuse in no better plight than before his arrival—only the most gloomy future seeming possible for this great and beautiful city—indirectly his futile expedition may be considered as having introduced the era of peace and prosperity which Syracuse now enjoyed for the unexampled period of over half a century. One of the Epeïrot's officers was a certain Hieron, Syracusan by birth, whose distinguished ancestry, superior military talents and pleasing address caused his elevation by fellow citizens to the rank of general. This position he filled so satisfactorily in the fresh struggles against Mamertine, Campanian and Carthaginian, that shortly after, in 275 B. C., he was proclaimed king, and as Hieron II, together with his consort Philistis, reigned in undisputed sovereignty wisely, beneficently and peacefully until his death in 216.

"How brave a field of war do we leave, my friends, for the Romans and Carthaginians to fight in," had been Pyrrhos' parting exclamation as he sailed

from Sicily. And during Hieron's reign there began in 264 B. C. those Punic wars, which with intervals of doubtful peace were to rage for an hundred and eighteen years, and to end only with the destruction of Carthage.

It must have been owing to a happy combination of state-craft and good fortune that Hieron was enabled to foresee the ultimate triumph of Latin over Phœnician, and was thus led to conclude with Rome that firm and lasting alliance which kept his corner of Sicily undisturbed while bloodshed and famine were desolating the remainder of that miserable island. This continued tranquillity, by enabling his subjects to devote wholly to the pursuits of peace those active energies which had been wastefully employed in foreign or civil wars, raised Syracuse to the highest position in commerce and the arts.

Hieron's reign, among the longest in history, is remembered for neither famous battles nor brilliant foreign conquests. Instead we read of a wise, far-sighted diplomacy, a constant care for his subjects' welfare, an impartial justice, and an economical administration, not without acts of munificence at home and generosity abroad. As when he sent to earthquake-shaken Rhodes 100 talents of gold, together with costly temple-vessels and building engines, or when at a time of famine in Egypt his enormous *Alexandrian*,¹ herself a present, bore to Ptolemy a great cargo of wheat, olive oil, and other welcome commodities. Or again when he surprised his Roman allies, hard-pressed in the second Punic war, with a large reinforcement of soldiers and with copious supplies of wheat and barley.

But it is not by his wise or generous or statesmanlike deeds that Hieron will be forever distinguished, but by two names far humbler than his own, and yet of far higher value to mankind. For it was during this reign that his kinsman Archimedes, illustrious mathematician and mechanical engineer, passed the greater part of his useful and honorable career, and that the last and sweetest of the inspired singers of Greece, Theokritos, sang for his patron's honor and delight those earlier lays of patriotic fire or of pastoral life and love, whose scenes are laid on the sun-steeped Sicilian shores.

We find in this reign two distinct periods; a first, notable for its twelve years of fight and contention with every party alike, Mamertine, Roman, Carthaginian, fellow Greek; and a second, commencing with 263 B. C., the year in which, all uncertainty laid at rest, Hieron decided to embrace firmly and finally the Roman alliance, destined to produce such beneficent results for Syracuse.

¹ A huge vessel of over 4,000 tons burden, constructed at Syracuse especially for this charitable voyage. The simplest description of her marvellous arrangement and fittings, with ivory temples, baths of polished marble, flower-decked gardens, mosaic walks bordered by shade trees, spacious gymnasiums, and teeming fish tanks, besides the regular masts, yards, sails, turrets, and military engines of a vessel of the day, reads like an extract from the most fanciful of the *Arabian Nights*.

In return Ptolemy sent to Syracuse, among other regal gifts, some of his famous Nile papyrus, which was planted by Hieron in that most charming of Sicilian streams, the Anapos. Along these picturesque banks, which were fabled to have seen the terrified Persephone hurried off in the gloomy chariot of Aidoneus, its graceful, feathery stalks still flourish profusely after more than 2,000 years, although it has long been extinct in Egypt, and indeed grows naturally in no other part of the world.

HIERON II.

111. Oktobol, wt. 84 grs. Period I, B. C. 275-263. (Pl. IX: 3.) Obv. Head of Pallas to left, wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, trident. Rev. $\text{IEP}\Omega\text{NO}\Sigma$ Pegasos flying to right; beneath, B.

(From the Montagu sale.)

We are not tempted to linger over this specimen with its weakly imitative types, poor execution, and rude, careless treatment of the inscription. These very defects, however, so unpleasing from an art-lover's point of view, are interesting as showing how fatal to fine artistic production of every kind were the terrible experiences and the hardly less trying uncertainties of constant warfare. Indeed if we had no historical record of this first decade of Hieron's reign, such a coin would afford conclusive evidence of its being a period of unceasing storm and stress.

We should note moreover the appearance of Hieron's name on this issue; a sign that conditions at home and abroad were probably too unsettled for even his extreme and partly politic modesty to dispense, as he did later, with this now acknowledged sign of royal sovereignty.

HIERON II.

112. Bronze litra, wt. 264 grs. Period II, B. C. 263-216. (Pl. IX: 4.) Obv. Head of Hieron to left, diademed: border of dots. Rev. $\text{IEP}\Omega\text{NO}\Sigma$ Horseman advancing to right and holding spear; beneath, N.

We saw in the Introduction that for the first three centuries of numismatic art, no ruler however powerful, no conqueror however grandly crowned with success, ventured to place his likeness on coins, still dedicated by custom and tradition to the revered Greek deities. Neither mighty Philip, nor all-conquering Alexander, nor wealthy Croesus dared transgress this rule, and their copious issues show us Zeus, or Herakles or the twin-figured sacred emblem of an Asiatic godhead.

But with Alexander's death came a breaking down of all existing barriers, which was to affect even this religious practice, and among the Diadochoi appeared first the head of their now deified ruler and general, as in the issues of Lysimachos, and next the portraits of the kings themselves, as on the coins of Seleukos and Ptolemy. This change, however, did not for half a century influence the west, where even to such fierce tyrants as Agathokles and Hekatas the outward and acknowledged sign of Persephone's worship still remained sacred; and it was Hieron who, influenced doubtless by Roman religious skepticism, first ventured to place upon a Syracusan coin his portrait. For this innovation he selected, probably still from politic motives, his early and rare pieces of 32 litrai—which unfortunately cannot here be reproduced—and the contemporaneous bronze issues, an example of which is before us.

Even with every allowance for courtly idealization of the youthful king, we must recognize at once in this face a wise, gentle, refined, yet strong and noble nature; perforce many-sided in the changing fortunes of a long and varied career, which saw him general, legislator and constitutional king, the patron of artists, poets and builders, the companion and chosen brother of eastern monarchs, the eagerly sought ally of great powers; a firm friend, and in his early days of strife a dangerous foe.¹ Our almost certain, although, as we shall see later, not undisputed identification of this portrait with Hieron is partly determined by the reverse inscription $\text{IEP}\Omega\text{NO}\Sigma$.

HIERON II.

113. Piece of 8 litrai, wt. 107 grs. Period II, B. C. 263-216. (Pl. IX: 5.) Obv. Head of Gelon to left diademed; behind, club: border of dots. Rev. $\Sigma\text{YPAKO}\Sigma\text{IOI}$, $\Gamma\text{EA}\Omega\text{NO}\Sigma$ Biga to right drawn by winged Nike, horses prancing; in front, A and E: plain border.

114. Piece of 8 litrai, wt. 100 grs. Period II, B. C. 263-216. (Pl. IX: 6.) Obv. Similar to last. Rev. $\Sigma\text{YPAKO}\Sigma\text{IOI}$, $\Gamma\text{EA}\Omega\text{NO}\Sigma$ Similar to last, but horses walking, and above, AΦ; in front, BA.

115. Piece of 4 litrai, wt. 51 grs. Period II, B. C. 263-216. (Pl. IX: 7.) Obv. Similar to last. Rev. $\Sigma\text{YPAKO}\Sigma\text{IOI}$, $\Gamma\text{EA}\Omega\text{NO}\Sigma$ Eagle standing to right on thunderbolt; in front, Φ; behind, BA.

On these three examples of the comparatively copious issues of smaller denomination, Hieron's head and name no longer appear, but instead we find both portrait and inscription perpetuating the memory of an otherwise little-known personage. This was the only son of Hieron, Gelon by name, who, if portraiture can be trusted, was of the same admirable character as his father, and who was closely associated with him in the exercise of sovereignty. Hieron's indifference to the honors of his royal position, and his retiring nature would have prompted this sharing of the throne, and we can picture to ourselves his overwhelming sorrow at the son's premature death, which undoubtedly alone prevented a formal abdication on the part of the aged monarch long before his ninety years had run their course.

Just as Hieron concluded all treaties and alliances in the name of the Syracusan people, so the $\Sigma\text{YPAKO}\Sigma\text{IOI}$ occupy a prominent position on his coins, although by the use of the genitive for the son's name alone the actual kingship of the latter is made evident.

The biga and the eagle of these reverses are of course merely in imitation of earlier Syracusan types, suggesting references to distant agonistic triumphs or to the worship of Zeus, wielder of the thunderbolt.

¹ Does not Theokritos, picturing the dread of the Carthaginians at the approach of the Syracusans, sing: "Among them, Hieron, like the mighty men of old, girds himself for fight, and the horse-hair crest is shading his helmet."

COINS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

A BRIEF reference to the proposed coinage for the Philippine Islands was made in a recent number of the *Journal*. Sketches of the devices under consideration have just been published, from which it appears that the dies will be engraved after designs made by Figueroa, a young native artist of the islands, who has submitted three for approval, one of which will probably be selected, though perhaps with some modifications. He has studied his profession under excellent masters in Paris, and the suggestions which he has presented are said to be very creditable from an artistic point of view. At first only the smaller pieces will be coined; the pesos or dollars now in circulation, which are chiefly Mexican, will be gradually retired, so that the course of business may receive as little interference as possible; but the types on the smaller pieces will no doubt be identical with those which will later appear on the larger coins (as on our national coinage) when the time for minting them shall have arrived. The new half dollars — the largest pieces to be struck at present — will have, under the guarantee of the United States, equal purchasing power with the old Mexican pesos of twice their nominal value.

Of the three designs under consideration, the first has upon the obverse a female figure, standing, facing to the left; she is draped in a light robe, which floats behind her to the right; her feet are bare, and her hair, unconfined, is streaming in the breeze; before her is an anvil, on which she rests a hammer, held downward in her right hand; the volcano of Luzon is smoking in the distance, at the right. Above will appear the value, 50 CENTAVOS for the half dollars, 25 CENTAVOS for the quarters, and 10 CENTAVOS for the dimes, and beneath the figure, FILIPINAS. The reverse has a shield bearing the arms of the United States,—the starry chief and the perpendicular bars; this shield is surmounted by the national eagle with wings displayed, quite similar to the eagle on the United States coins previous to the last issue, and holding the arrows and olive branch in his talons. The legend is UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above, with the date beneath.

The second design has a conventional female head in profile to the left, the hair knotted on the back of the head, and the legend and value as on the preceding piece; the reverse has an eagle with wings displayed, somewhat resembling the more recent treatment of this emblem, and half surrounded by a wreath composed of a branch of oak on the left and olive on the right, the two tied with a bow of ribbon below and extending upward to the eagle's wings; over his head are two semi-circular rows of stars. Legend and date as on the preceding. The head on the obverse is intended to symbolize "Liberty" under the guise of a typical Filipina, rather than by the ideal American female head on the national coins, thus giving it local color.

The third sketch shows a workman seated at the left, looking to the right; he rests his right arm on an anvil beside him, and holds a hammer carelessly in his hand, while his left hand rests upon his knee. The volcano in action is seen in the distance at the right. The reverse closely resembles that of the piece first described. It has been suggested that the type of these coins, when finally accepted, will combine certain elements of each of the three designs, but this has not yet been announced.

These pieces will ultimately, if not at first, be coined in Manila, where buildings are soon to be erected for a "Branch Mint." This of course will require time, and the employment of numerous officials, assayers, coiners, etc., with the preparation of the requisite expensive plant, before the work can be fully carried out on the islands; and the first issues may perhaps be struck in Philadelphia or at San Francisco. In time we shall no doubt see the entire series, in gold, silver, and the minor coins, bearing Philippine devices combined with those so familiar to ourselves, and the work of island coiners. Arrangements are already in train for sending out the heavy machinery to put the plans of the Government into operation.

THE HAMBURG WORK ON MASONIC MEDALS.

THE *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, in the second number of the current volume, among its Book Notices, mentions the appearance of the second portion of the work on Masonic Medals, which has been for some time in course of publication by the "Hamburgische Zirkel-Correspondenz." This portion contains descriptions of the Masonic Medals of Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Russia and Denmark. Its conductors have had the cordial co-operation of several of the older Lodges, in different places on the Continent, which have collections of these pieces. The cabinet of the famous Lodge at Leipsic, "Minerva of the Three Palms," of the Lodge "Archimedes of the Three Trestle Boards," at Altenburg, of the venerable Lodge "Charles of the Crowned Pillar," at Brunswick, and of several others of high standing and extensive reputation for their love of the Order no less than the liberality and devotion of their Brethren, have been placed at the command of the editors of this work. Some of these collections have been gathering for the larger part of a century, but so far as we are able to learn, no one of them is superior, if any of them is equal to, the superb collection of Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence, P. G. M. of Massachusetts.

It is especially gratifying to us to learn from the critique in the *Revue Belge* (signed by the initials of M. A. de Witte), that in the portion devoted to Belgian Masonics, there is nothing that has not already been described by one of the editors of the *Journal*. A special value is given to the Hamburg work by its historical and biographic notes concerning the Lodges and the distinguished Brethren commemorated or honored by the medals which it catalogues. In this, the second part, there are eighteen plates, and thus far two hundred and eighty-seven pieces have been illustrated with forty plates, and these, with the copious notes, make the volume one which Continental collectors will value highly.

THE NEW UNITED STATES MINT AND ITS PREDECESSORS.

THE completion and occupation of the new building for the United States Mint marks an era in its history. The first building for striking our national coins was erected on the east side of what was then called High, now Market street, in 1792, nearly opposite Filbert street. This was one of the first pieces of real estate owned by the Government. The lot was occupied at the time of its purchase by two buildings, one of which was an old still-house, and the other a frame dwelling. These were removed to give place to the new structure, the corner-stone of which was laid by David Rittenhouse, the first Director of the Mint, on the thirty-first of July, 1792, and was so nearly completed on the seventh of the following September that preliminary steps were taken for setting up the machinery. A photograph of this primitive building was given in the *Journal* for November, 1868. It was plainly built for service and not for display, and constructed of brick, three stories in height; the coining presses were on the lower floor, near the windows, and those who passed could see them at work and the bright silver coins falling into the receptacles provided for them,—their only protection from evil-disposed persons (if such should seek to enter) being a wire screen across the windows. On the eleventh of September, according to an old record, the first purchase of metal—six pounds of copper—was made. There were but three presses, which were made abroad; these arrived on the twenty-fifth of September, less than sixty days after the first stone of the building had been placed, and in October, as we learn from Washington's Address to Congress, they were first used for striking half dimes. As President Washington was then living on High street, two or three squares away, he was a frequent visitor, and deeply interested in its proceedings. Tradition says that on one of these visits he carried with him a small quantity of silver bullion to be coined into "half dismes," not for circulation but to be given as presents to some of his friends. Mr. Snowden, however, tells us that these were of legal weight and fineness, and that about one hundred dollars' worth in all were struck and put into circulation. The largest number of pieces of the first months' work, as shown by the first regular return of the Chief Coiner to the Treasurer of the Mint, dated March 1, 1793, was made up of the old copper cents, of which 11,178 appear to have been struck. In 1794 the first silver dollars and half dollars were coined, and in the next year the first gold eagles and half eagles were produced. The first deposit of silver bullion, consisting of "coins of France," was made by the Bank of Maryland, and amounted to \$80,715.73½. Moses Brown, a merchant of Boston, made the first deposit of gold ingots on Feb. 12, 1795. It was valued at \$2,276.72, and was paid for in silver coins. The general operations of the institution began in 1793, and up to the end of the year 1800 the coinage completed was slightly in excess of \$2,500,000.

Those were days of conflict between the Federalists on the one side, and the advocates of State sovereignty as paramount to the authority of the nation on the other; and the feeling of the latter party was exemplified in John Randolph of Roanoke, who did not favor a national coinage, fearing lest the words UNITED STATES OF AMERICA on the pieces might strengthen the Federalist party. Naturally, therefore, the Republicans (as the opposition were styled) were not desirous of enlarging the operations of the Mint until forced to do so by necessity, and for nearly forty years the old building, with its primitive machines, operated by hand or horse-power, was obliged to serve the purpose for which it had been built.

But the increased demand for coins, the inevitable result of the nation's growth, swept away all opposition in the course of the first quarter of the last century; the Federal party, as such, was dying or defunct, and the objections to many of its measures seem to have died with it. The Mint had won its way by the skill and accuracy with which its work had been done, and the necessity was soon recognized that wider opportunities must be given for increasing its usefulness. In the decade ending in 1810 the coinage had been nearly seven millions of dollars; in that closing in 1830 it had grown to eighteen millions. Insignificant as that sum appears when compared with that of the last year (not decade) of which we have returns accessible, 1900, which reported a coinage of over one hundred and forty-one millions, or seventy times the average product of 1820-30, the little building, its basement filled with solid vaults of masonry, was inadequate for the duty required. There was not even room in its limited quarters for the metal waiting for assay and coining; there was no room for more vaults for storing the finished coins, and the wonder is, as one looks back at the means of protection which its officers possessed, that its treasures passed through that period of existence in peace and safety.

On March 2, 1829, Congress made an appropriation for providing better facilities by the erection of a new building. Land on Chestnut street above Thirteenth street, and near the corner of Juniper street, was secured, and on the 4th of the following July the corner-stone of the new building was laid by Samuel Moore, who was then the Director. Adam Eckfeldt, a name well known to American collectors, was the Chief Coiner, and William Kneass the Engraver. Many of our readers will no doubt recall the building as it was first completed, somewhat after the style of a Greek temple, for just at that period a taste for the "Grecian style" of architecture for churches and other public buildings appears to have swept over the land; every wooden church edifice in the country, then constructed, strove to make itself conspicuous with large pillars on its front, of no definite order of architecture, supporting nothing save a useless pediment, or a semi-gothic steeple, and utterly incongruous with the rest of the structure; and the Mint was built after the same

pattern, but of stone; there is a tradition that the architect planned to place some symbolic carving in the pediment, but we believe this idea did not materialize; a similar scheme to decorate the pediment of St. Paul's Church in Boston, another "Greek temple" of that period, but happily like the Mint without a steeple, and we believe other public buildings elsewhere, was in contemplation just about the time the Mint was built, and like that, all have been waiting ever since for the sculptor's chisel.

It was not until 1832, if we remember rightly, that the new building was completed and occupied. This with successive enlargements, has served the purpose for which it was designed for seventy years. The open court in the centre had long been filled with buildings, and further expansion being impossible in the old quarters, and yet imperatively demanded notwithstanding the establishment of Branch Mints at various points which are now independent of the parent institution, there was nothing left to do but move once more to larger quarters. Last December the building was offered at auction, at the upset price of two million dollars, but the best offer then received was half a million less; in March last a private syndicate acquired it at the price set by the Government. The new mint building at Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets was occupied in June, 1901. Work on the structure began early in 1898, and was practically completed April 30, 1901. The foundations were laid in the spring and summer, and work at the terrace level was started Nov. 11, 1898. The total cost of the building was more than two million dollars. Knox Taylor was the architect in charge.

From a newspaper account of the new building we condense the following description:—

It is of gray granite, and in style is pure Italian Renaissance. It is 318 feet long, and, including terraces, 395 feet; its width between Spring Garden and Buttonwood streets is 208 feet. It is fronted by a high granite wall, supporting terraces which run the entire length of the building, and these will be laid out as ornamental gardens, though beneath them are some of the largest vaults in the building. There are two interior court yards, and between them a structure extending north and south joining the sections in the centre.

The basement has shipping and express offices. Much of the Spring Garden front of the basement is occupied by vaults. That for silver dollars, 96 by 52 feet in size, holds \$100,000,000. The bullion vault is 72 by 92 feet. Extending under the terraces on the north side are other large vaults for nickel and bronze storage, subsidiary coin storage, etc. The coining operations are conducted on the first floor, and the metal practically makes but one journey across the floor before it is finished coin. As bullion it goes into the building at the Sixteenth street side, passes successively through the make-up, melting, rolling, annealing and coining rooms, and reaches the counting room at the Seventeenth and Spring Garden corner of the building as finished product. The first floor contains, in addition to the minting rooms, the offices of the superintendent, the coiner, the melter and refiner and his assistant. The melting

room occupies much of the Sixteenth street side, and covers a space 50 by 120 feet. The rolling and cutting room and the coining room are about as large. On the second floor at the front is a large reception room. Much of the third floor is at present vacant space.

The main entrance, the central staircase and the numismatic room are of rare beauty. The most striking feature is the decoration of the vestibule walls and ceiling, — a series of panels, illustrating the ancient methods of coinage, in Faville glass mosaic, executed from designs by William B. Van Ingen. These have been set above a wainscoting of English-veined Italian marble ten feet high. Each process of coinage is pictured, children being the workmen, as suggested by the frescoes found in the house of the Vettii. The vaulted ceiling above this series of panels is of gold mosaic. The main staircase is in veined Italian marble. It leads to a large platform, which faces a marble arcade, lighted by seven semi-circular windows of classic design. At each side is an ornamental pedestal, surmounted by a large eagle, carved in marble. Reaching this platform the staircase divides and turns to right and left to the second floor.

It will be possible hereafter for persons who visit the Mint to make a comprehensive tour, see the various processes, and yet not interfere in the slightest degree with the business of the establishment, nor indeed really enter the work rooms. This is made possible by a mezzanine floor between the first and second floors proper, around which runs a corridor commanding a view of each work room. The visitors will enter a series of balconies, overlooking the machinery section, and while in excellent view of the different processes, will be separated from the work rooms by glass partitions.

This balcony is on the same level as the numismatic room, which contains the collection of coins and medals, perhaps the finest in this country, and worth in the neighborhood of \$100,000. Started by Adam Eckfeldt, for years chief coiner of the Mint, the collection has grown until it is of great historical value. Mr. Eckfeldt conceived the idea of preserving United States coins, and also withheld from the melting pot some valuable foreign coins that had come to the Mint as deposits. Besides the coins issued at the United States Mint at Philadelphia from its establishment in 1792 up to the present time, there are in the museum more than 6,000 coins of other nations, dating back centuries before the Christian era. Organized in 1838, the Cabinet was first recognized in a Congressional appropriation March 3, 1839. Until the present time the appropriation "for specimens of ores and coins to be reserved at the Mint" has been continued. The room is octagonal in shape, fifty feet from side to side, and is lined twenty-four feet high with polished red Vermont marble. Eight Ionic columns, also of red marble, ornament the interior. The room is dome-shaped and pendant from the centre is a large and handsome chandelier, with lights of sufficient candle power to illumine the entire museum. This hangs directly above a circular cabinet, in which the greater part of the coin collection is placed. In each quarter of the room, at the sides, is a smaller coin case.

The use of the designs of cupids engaged in coining, for decorating the walls of one of the chambers in the Mint, as mentioned above, based on the interesting frescoes discovered some years ago in the "House of the Vettii," exhumed at Pompeii, reminds us that archaeologists are still far from an agreement as to what those pictures really mean. Readers of the *Journal* will no doubt recall Mr. Talfourd Ely's interesting paper, originally published in

the *London Numismatic Chronicle*, and reprinted in the *Journal* for July, 1896, in which he took the view that we are to see in these frescoes the processes of coining as practiced by the Romans. M. J. Adrien-Blanchet, in an able article in the *Revue Numismatique*, differed entirely from Mr. Ely; he believes that the paintings represent the work of a fashionable jeweler's shop, and has sent us some of the reasons for his belief. Mr. E. J. Seltman, of the London Numismatic Society, agreed substantially with Mr. Ely, though differing on some minor points, and Mr. Grueber of the British Museum, and M. Svoronos of Athens, took much the same view; M. Blanchet, after visiting the picture personally, adhered to his former opinion, and it is to be noticed that the views of some of the other gentlemen who discussed the matter, based their opinions on photographs. M. Blanchet furnished the *Journal* with further comments in July, 1899, sustaining his theory, and in a recent number of a German magazine there is a paper from August Mau, with an illustration, in which he decidedly favors M. Blanchet's conclusions. When such learned authorities, having the best means of judging, fail to agree, it is hardly worth while for us to attempt to sustain the position favored by the *Journal* by any elaborate argument. After reading all the accessible arguments, we have accepted the opinion which holds that the pictures represent a jeweler's shop. Some of the processes depicted might be employed either in a mint or a jeweller's shop, which of course increases the difficulties in deciding. The Mint architect, however, has evidently adopted Mr. Ely's view.

THE TRIAL OF THE PYX.

At the Goldsmiths' Hall, London, in the month of July, King Edward's coins were for the first time subjected to the Trial of the Pyx, over which the King's Remembrancer usually presides. This trial is held pursuant to a warrant of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and those present include the chemist and assayer, Sir W. C. Roberts Austen, F. R. S., and the chief officials of the Board of Trade. According to the Coinage Act of 1870 the jury consists of not less than six out of competent freemen of the Goldsmiths of the City of London or other suitable persons. The Pyx jurors must apply the best known practical tests of the exact composition of metallic alloys.

The Trial of the Pyx is a very ancient custom. The Romans, some antiquarians say, practiced it in Britain, whilst others attribute its initiation to Henry II. The first known writ for the trial is dated 1281. In 1345 King Edward III formally established the custom, which, down to 1780, was held at uncertain intervals. Sometimes seven years elapsed without a trial. In 1866 a report was laid before the House of Commons dealing with the coinage, and four years later the Coinage Act was passed, which stipulated that an annual trial was to be held.

A similar annual custom obtains, as our collectors are aware, at the United States Mint, and the event is marked by the issue of the well-known Assay Medals, presented to the commissioners who make the examination.

This is virtually a ceremonial inspection, for while the experiments are conducted and the tests of the fineness of the metal made under the eyes of

the commissioners, the same tests are continually applied, from day to day, by the officials of the Mint, and the "trial" is now—so immense is the volume of the coinage—simply a verification of the accuracy of the work which has been done by the assayers and coiners throughout the year. The name of this ceremony shows a relic of the ecclesiastical influences in the courts of the early English kings,—or perhaps we should say, of the period when ecclesiastics were the chief if not the only scientists, thus compelling a resort to their ranks for persons competent to see that no fraud was committed by the mint-masters and privileged coiners, either in the weight or the fineness of the metal. The word Pyx is from the Greek word Puxis, meaning a box, and was the name given to the box upon the altar or credence table in which was kept the sacred bread or wafer used in the sacramental celebration. It was so arranged that it was easy to deposit the wafer, for safe keeping, but impossible for any one not duly authorized to remove it from the box. A similar pyx or box was provided by the mint-master, on a larger scale, and at each coinage one of the pieces, taken at random, was deposited therein for future inspection and trial. From the gradually increasing hoard of these "sample" pieces a few were finally taken and tested, as evidence of the character of the whole.

Similar trials of the fineness of the coinage of other countries are made from time to time by our Mint officials, and American coins are subject to corresponding tests abroad. By these experiments the relative value of the coins of other nations as compared with our own is annually determined, and they serve many useful purposes in fixing rates of exchange when such coins are deposited in the Mint as bullion, etc.

W. C.

MEXICAN MINT MARKS.

It may not be generally known to collectors of Mexican coins, that in 1895, by a decree of Porfirio Diaz, President of the Republic of Mexico, under authority of an act of the Mexican Congress passed 3d June of that year, reorganizing the Mints, all the older Mints except four were closed for coining purposes. San Luis, Potosi and Oaxaca were closed about 1893. The four remaining open for striking money were those of the city of Mexico, Guanajuato, Zacatecas and Culiacan. Special assay officers were continued at several of the early Mints—Oaxaca, San Luis, Monterey (which never had a Mint), Durango, Chihuahua, Alamos, Hermosillo and Guadalajara. This law went into effect July 1, 1895. Collectors of Mexican Mint marks will, therefore, find none later than that year, except the four named. The Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to close or remove to another location any or all of these Mints whenever he should think it opportune to do so. This decree was dated 15th June, 1895.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVI, page 112.]

A number of new pieces must here be inserted.¹

I. CANADA. F. 3. *Pharmacists' Tokens.*

London, Ontario.

1779. *Obverse.* ANDERSON & NELLES | - >< - | DRUGGISTS | - >< - | 'LONDON'

Reverse. GOOD FOR | 5C | ON A DOLLAR | PURCHASE

Aluminum. 17. 28mm. Edges beaded. In the Boston collection.

IV. SOUTH AMERICA. A. *Personal.*

Chili.

Dr. Rudolph A. Philippi (), of

1780. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. 1808-1898.

Reverse. An eagle tearing dead gazelle. Inscription: AL DOCTOR R. A. PHILIPPI.

Exergue: SOS AMIGOS | CHILE

Silver, bronze. 30. 48mm. Medina, Las Medallas Chilenas,² Santiago, 1901, p. 238, No. 276, pl. XVIII, fig. 6.

B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

Do.

1781. *Obverse.* Building, below which a scroll. Inscription: ESCUELA DE MEDICINA

Reverse. Within circle: 15 DE | SETIEMBRE | 1889 (within scrolls) Inscription: PRIMER CONGRESO MEDICO | (rosette) DE CHILE (rosette)

Bronze. 20. 30mm. *Ibid.*, p. 182, No. 135, pl. XXX, fig. 8.

B. 2. *Hospitals.*

Do. Santiago.

1782. *Obverse.* HÔPITAL FRANCAIS | SOUVENIR | D'UNE BONNE | ACTION | 7 FEV. 1886.

Reverse. Blank.

Silver. In form of a painter's palette. 21 x 15. 33 x 23mm. *Ibid.*, p. 292, No. 450.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

Do. See above, under Medical Colleges.

D. *Epidemics.*

Do. Small-pox, 1872.

1783. *Obverse.* Palm and pine, combined with mortar, lamp, serpent, and vase. Inscription: EPIDEMIA DE VIRUELAS | 1872

Reverse. Within laurel wreath: A LOS | ESTUDIANTES | DE MEDICINA

Gold, silver. 18. 28mm. *Ibid.*, p. 175, No. 110, pl. VIII, fig. 8.

1784. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. Within closed laurel wreath: A LOS | CAPELLANES | DE LOS | LAZARETOS

Gold, silver. 18. 28mm. *Ibid.*, p. 178, No. 111, pl. VIII, fig. 7.

¹ I regret to state that Col. and Asst. Surgeon-General Dallas Bache, U. S. A. (retired), has deceased. When formerly in charge of the Government collection of medical medals at Washington, he constantly aided, like his predecessors Surgeon Billings and the late Surgeon Huntington, and Surgeon Calvin DeWitt at present in charge, in the formation of the present list.

² There are several Chilian military decorations, as

the star-cross for the battle of Huamachuco, July 10, 1883, and those for the campaigns of Tacna and Arica in 1880, and Lima in 1881, which were conferred upon hospital and ambulance surgeons. As they were given also to other and unprofessional persons, I do not enumerate them.

The Geneva cross medals of Chili will be described a little later, under Epidemics.

1785. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. Between palm leaves: A LOS | MEDICOS | DE LOS | LAZARETOS
Gold, silver. 18. 28mm. *Ibid.*, p. 178, No. 112, pl. VIII, fig. 6.

1786. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. A LOS | ADMINISTRADORES | DE LOS | LAZARETOS
Gold, silver. 18. 28mm. *Ibid.*, p. 178, No. 113, pl. VIII, fig. 10.

1787. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. LA JUNTA | DE LAZARETOS | A LOS | COOPERADORES
Silver. 18. 28mm. *Ibid.*, p. 175, No. 114, pl. VIII, fig. 9.

Do. Cholera. 1887.

1788. *Obverse.* Beneath the arms of Chili, a shield bearing [three mountain peaks, and between laurel branches, the Geneva cross. Inscription: LA CRUZ ROJA | LA JUNTA DE SALUBRIDAD. ENERO 1887.

Reverse. Within laurel branches: J. R. MENESES | J. V. DE LA FUENTE | J. CIRIACO DEL REAL | HONORE IO ROSENDE | LUIS ROSENDE | NAPOLEON MENESES | G. ACUAYO
Inscription: EPIDEMIA DE CHOLERA

Silver. 24. 36mm. *Ibid.*, p. 179, No. 122, pl. VIII, fig. 11.

Argentine Republic.

Cholera. City of Mendoza, 1886-7.

1789. *Obverse.* Upon central disk, the city arms, with two cornucopiae. Inscription: R. A. MENDOZA | + EPIDEMIA COLERA. 1886-1887 +

Reverse. Between tied laurel branches: AL D^a | JUAN HONORATO G. Inscription: CIUDAD SEC^{ta} OESTE | HONOR Y GRATITUD; |

Gold, cast. Geneva-cross shaped, with ornaments at tips. 24. 39mm. *Ibid.*, p. 367, No. 668.

V. THE UNITED STATES. A. Personal.

Dr. Wooster Beach (1794-1868), of New York. "The Apostle of Eclecticism."¹

1790. *Obverse.* Nude bust of the King of Belgium, to left. Inscription: WILH: NASS: BELG:—REX. LUXEMB: M: DUX:

Reverse. Within wreath of laurel leaves alternating with flowers, with a rosette above and below: W. BEACH | VIRO CLARISSIMO | MED. DOCT. ET PROF. | NOVEBORACENSIS | PRO. OBLATO. EXEMPLARI | OPERIS | THE | AMERICAN PRACTICE | OF MEDICINE | REX D. | MDCCCXXXVII

Gold. 26. 42mm. Engravings are in the Boston collection.

1791. *Obverse.* Nude bust of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to left. Inscription: LEOPOLDVS · II · D · G · P · I · A · P · R · N · T · B · A · A · M · D · ETRVR ·

Reverse. Within crossed oak branches, tied by ribbon: AL DOTTOR | GUGLIELMO | BEACH | 1838. (The name as here given, William, was through an error.)

Gold. 26. 42mm. Engravings are in the Boston collection.²

Dr. Homer Judd (1820-1890), of St. Louis. President of the American Dental Association.

See under Medical Colleges.

P. Asst.-Surgeon Elisha Kent Kane, U. S. N. (1820-1857), of Philadelphia.

Besides Nos. 105-112, 115, and 1549-51, there is the following:

1792. *Obverse.* Bust to left, upon a laurel branch. Inscription: ELISHA KENT KANE MEDAL | FOUNDED 1900 Upon lower edge, at right: J. C. FRINK

Reverse. Within small circle, a hemisphere upon quadrant with compass, bearing: GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA Upon two bands below: PER TERRAM

¹ As the above person seems to have been regularly graduated, he is admitted here, though his views and methods were certainly not above criticism.

² Gold medals, not specially inscribed, seem also to have been given to this individual for copies of his

book, by the Kings of Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Prussia, and by Pope Gregory XVI. Engravings of them all are in the Boston collection, but I do not number them. The first of them bears, with other emblems, the staff of Aesculapius.

ET MARE | INC. 1893 Inscription: FOR EMINENT GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH | AWARDED TO

Gold. 26. 40mm. *Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia*, Vol. III, No. 3, p. 65, fig.

Surgeon William Dana Shelby (1872-), U. S. V. Founder of medal for Scientific studies at Hanover College, Ind.

See under Medical Colleges.

Dr. John M. Watkins (), of Opelika, Ala.

1793. Aluminum. 30. 48mm. This medal is Masonic, and as it was described by Mr. Marvin in the *Journal* for Jan., 1902 (p. 93, No. MCCXXXIX), I here but refer to it.

B. 1. *Medical Colleges, etc.*

Indiana. Hanover.

1794. *Obverse*. Within heavy oak wreath, an unrolled scroll, upon which: HANOVER | COLLEGE | INDIANA | CLASS OF | 1902 (incused)

Reverse. Within heavy laurel wreath: THE | SHELBY MEDAL (incused) | Awarded To (incused) | — | for the highest average | in | laboratory work (engraved)

Gold. Oval. 18 x 20. 30 x 32mm. With trifoliate ring. Impressions are in the Boston collection, from Mr. John Shelby, of Charlestown, Ind., in whose memory the medal has been founded.¹

Missouri. St. Louis.

Mo. Dental College.

Besides No. 141, the John Hunter medal founded at the College by the St. Louis Dental Society, which is now in the Boston collection, the gift of Dr. A. H. Fuller, of St. Louis, there is the following:

1795. *Obverse*. Bust, facing and to right. Inscription: HOMER JUDD Exergue: 1866

Reverse. Within field: FACULTY PRIZE | PRESENTED TO Inscription: MISSOURI + DENTAL + COLLEGE | + D(ental) · D(epartment) · OF · W(ashington) · U(niversity) +

Gold (value \$50), gold plated. 28. 44mm.² In the Boston collection, the gift of Dr. A. H. Fuller, late dean of the College.

Pennsylvania. Philadelphia.

Jefferson Medical College.

1796. *Obverse*. Transversely, the staff of Aesculapius above; below, an antique lamp. Within field: JEFFERSON | MEDICAL COLLEGE | PHILADELPHIA | FOUNDED 1826 | ALUMNI | ASSOCIATION | FOUNDED 1870

Reverse. Within scrolls: AWARDED TO Inscription: ALUMNI PRIZE FOR BEST GENERAL AVERAGE

Bronze. 36. 58mm. I owe drawings to Messrs. Chapman, of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

1797. *Obverse*. Two serpents, entwined together, drinking from a vase. Upon this, above: Z — Φ and upon stem: P C P

Reverse. Within field: AWARDED | TO | — | FOR | EXCELLENCE | IN | SCHOLARSHIP. Inscription: ALUMNI ASSOCIAⁿ OF PHILAD^a COLLEGE OF PHARMACY (rosette.)

Bronze. 22. 35mm. In the Boston collection.

Tennessee. Nashville.

• Dental Dept. of Vanderbilt University.

1798. *Obverse*. Within circular depressed field, head of Cornelius Vanderbilt, to right. Upon truncation: G. H. LOVETT N. Y. Inscription: UNIVERSITAS VANDERBILTA | + MDCCCLXXIII + (incused)

¹ Possibly the following extract, as a touching instance of filial devotion, may be permitted from a letter to the father, from the Philippines. "You cannot know the pleasure this little act gives me, to keep your memory green and to tell to the world year after year that I live in your love, and that I recognize what you

did for me when I was incapable of doing even the least thing for myself. So be happy in the thought that it is for you, and that as the years flit by so does my love for you increase."

² The dies of the John Hunter medal having become cracked, the Judd medal has taken its place.

Reverse. Within circle enclosed by laurel branches tied by ribbon: J. OSCAR HALL | () | FOR | GENERAL PROFICIENCY | MAY 7TH | 1901 | () | Department of Dentistry (incused)

Gold, silver. 22. 36mm. Edge of obverse milled. The Founder's medal. In the Boston collection, the gift through Dr. D. R. Stubblefield, of Nashville, the Dean, of Dr. J. O. Hall, a recipient.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

American Pharmaceutical Association, 1893.

1799. *Obverse.* A mortar and pestle, between sprigs of laurel. Inscription: AMERICAN | PHARM. ASS'N | WORLDS FAIR MEETING | CHICAGO | 1893

Reverse. S. O. CHILDS & CO. | MAKERS | CHICAGO | 41ST ANNUAL | MEETING | AMERICAN | PHARMACEUTICAL | ASS'N | CHICAGO | AUG. 14-19. | 1893

Oxydized silver. Shield shaped, with eagle above. 20 x 28. 32 x 44mm. With ring and bar, scrolled above, and pin attachment. Upon bar, incused, the member's number. In the Boston collection, the gift of Dr. H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis, President of the Association.

Do. Do., 1898.

1800. *Obverse.* A shield, in upper angles of which: 18-98 Below, upon a plicated band: BALTIMORE In the four quarters, a crab, a pair of oyster shells, a duck, and a sea turtle.

Reverse. Blank.

Oxydized silver. 20 x 22. 32 x 34mm. With ring, bar, and pin. Upon the bar: A. PH. A. In the Boston collection, from Dr. Whelpley.

Do. Do., 1901.

1801. *Obverse.* Upon circular raised field, the arms of Missouri, beneath a galaxy of stars. Legend upon the circular shield: UNITED WE STAND—DIVIDED WE FALL Upon a plicated band below: SALUS—POPULI SUPREMA—LEX ESTO Inscription: AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION | ST. LOUIS.

Reverse. Blank.

Oxydized silver. 24. 38mm. With ornate loop, ring, and transverse bar, upon which: A. PH. A. | 1901. In the Boston collection, from Dr. Whelpley.

1802. *Obverse.* AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASS'N | 491 (the member's number) | 1901.

Reverse. Blank.

White enamel. 14. 23mm. With pin attachment. In the Boston collection, from Dr. Whelpley.

Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. 1891.

1803. *Obverse.* Within crossed laurel branches tied by ribbon and beneath a star, a pestle and mortar, upon which in monogram: IPA

Reverse. Within milled circle: TWELFTH | — | — ANNUAL — | MEETING | KANKAKEE | AUG. 25-27. | 1891 | — Inscription: ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION · | · ◇

Aluminum. 22. 35mm. Edges milled. With ring and narrow white ribbon. In the Boston collection, from Dr. Whelpley.

Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, 1897.

1804. *Obverse.* Within circle, in monogram: MPA Inscription: 19" (sic) ANNUAL MEETING | + MERAMEE HIGHLANDS +

Reverse. TREBUS & STEINER | — | ST. LOUIS

Aluminum. A scroll above, and scrolled U. S. shield below. 22. 35mm. With ring, bar, and pin. Upon bar, within beaded oval, a pestle and mortar. At its sides: JUNE — 1897 In the Boston collection, from Dr. Whelpley.

Do. Do., 1898.

1805. *Obverse.* A pestle and mortar, with druggists' scales. Above, a linear measure with twenty-four divisions. At sides of mortar: M—P Below: A between 1878 — 1898

Reverse. W. H. HASKELL | ++ | MANUF'R | ++ | 618 PINE ST. ST. LOUIS
Silver, faced with white enamel. Rectangular. 24. 40mm. With loop and ring, attached by small American flag to white enamelled bar with pin. Upon the bar: 20TH ANNIVERSARY | FOREST PARK COTTAGE | ST LOUIS, JUNE 9TH-11TH, 1898 In the Boston collection, from Dr. Whelpley.

Do. Do., 1900.

1806. *Obverse.* A spatula and pestle, crossed. Upon curved band above: M. P. A. Upon larger plicated band below: PERTLE SPRINGS JUNE 1900

Reverse. Blank.

Silver. 24 x 20. 38 x 30mm. With pin attachment and purple ribbon. In the Boston collection, from Dr. Whelpley.

Do. Do., 1901.

1807. *Obverse.* The Western hemisphere, with ST. LOUIS indicated at its proper place. Across whole face: ST. LOUIS | WORLDS FAIR | 1903

Reverse. Blank. The circular field depressed.

Aluminum. 24. 38mm. With two rings, purple ribbon upon which M. P. A. and large gilt shield, with pin. Upon shield, a mortar and pestle. Inscription: PERTLE SPRINGS, MO. | JUNE 18-21, 1901. In the Boston collection, from Dr. Whelpley.

Pennsylvania.

Alumni Associations of Jefferson Medical College and Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. See under Medical Colleges.

F. 1. *Dentists.*

See above, under Medical Colleges.

F. 3. *Pharmacists' Tokens.*

1808. *Obverse.* Bust of female bicyclist, to left. Above: FAIR Below: CYCLER (incused)

Reverse. LOWE BROS. | 88 ST. & BOUL'D | DRUGS | & SODA (incused)

Brass, plated. 19. 32mm. Communicated to me by Dr. B. P. Wright, of Elmira, N. Y.

1809. *Obverse.* A young woman with right arm about a cow's neck, and holding up a package in left hand. Inscription: ' HORLICK'S MALTED MILK ' | THAT'S MEAT AND DRINK TO ME

Reverse. (Card of Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, N. J.)

Tin, enamelled in colors. 20. 33mm. With pin attachment. In the Boston collection, from Dr. Whelpley.

1810. *Obverse.* Within field: SODA Above and below, two small trefoils. Inscription: NEW YORK STORE Exergue, five small stars.

Reverse. Similar.

German silver. 14. 22mm. Communicated to me by Dr. Wright.

1811. *Obverse.* EAGLE DRUG STORE | (six stars) | ' * ' | GOOD AT | (a double scroll) | GUTHRIE, OKLA.

Reverse. GOOD FOR | CTS. 5 CTS. (within scrolls) | IN TRADE

Aluminum. Octagonal. 21. 30mm. In the Boston collection, from Dr. Wright.

F. 4. *Medical Apparatus.*

1812. *Obverse.* VAPOR | SHOWER BATH CO. | ROCHESTER. N. Y. | PAT'D. APR. 18, 1901 (incused)

Reverse. Blank.

Brass. Rectangular. 29 x 13. 47 x 20mm. In Boston collection.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Patrick John Cremen (), of Cork, Ireland. Senior Physician to the North Charitable Infirmary. See below, under Hospitals.

Dr. J. P. Golding (), of Cork. See below, under Hospitals.

B. 2. *Hospitals.*

Ireland. Cork.

1813. *Obverse.* The city arms. Beneath: P. J. CREMEN. M. D. | J. P. GOLDING. M. D. Inscription, in German text: CORK NORTH INFIRMARY Exergue: ††
Reverse. Within crossed laurel branches: Awarded To | W. C. D. Prendergast | For | Practical Medicine | May 1883 (engraved)
 Gold. 26. 40mm. Impressions are in the Boston collection from Dr. W. C. Dowling Prendergast, of Hordley House, Hanley, Staffordshire, a recipient.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

The Barber-Surgeons, London.

1814. *Obverse.* Building, with two trees, facing. Inscription: BARBERS HALL | MONKWELL STREET
Reverse. As that of No. 1025 (London and Westminster Penny, 1797). Prattent, Virtuoso's Companion, p. 214, fig. 3.

VII. HOLLAND. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Christian Bernhard Tilanus (1796-1883), of Amsterdam.

1815. *Obverse.* Within circle, bust facing and to left. At right: J. ELION F. Inscription: C. B. TILANUS CHIR. PROF. AMSTELOD. | * NAT. MDCCXCVI. OBIT. MDCCCLXXXIII *

Reverse. As that of No. 1742. Crossed laurel branches tied by ribbon. Inscription: SOCIETAS · CHIRURGICA · AMSTELAEDAMENSIS · INITA · MDCCXC.
 Bronze. 35. 56mm. Rubbings are in the Boston collection, from Dr. Brettauer of Trieste.

1816. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Over left shoulder: J Elion f No inscription, but features identical with those of preceding.

Reverse. Blank.

Bronze. 140. 220mm. In the Brettauer collection.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

Chirurgical Society of Amsterdam.

Besides No. 1742, see under Personals, No. 1815, above.

[To be continued.]

A SACRED CHINESE COIN.

ONE of the coins of the Chinese Emperor Kanghi is very much sought after by the Chinese, who use it in making rings for the finger. It is slightly different from the other cash issued under the same Emperor, in the form of one of the characters which indicate the reigning period. The Chinese call it "Lo-han cash," the word Lo-han being a transcript in Chinese characters of the Sanskrit word Arhan, "venerable," the name applied to the eighteen attendants of Buddha, who are frequently seen ranged along the two sides of the principal halls in Buddhist temples.

The tradition is that while the Emperor was intimately associated with European missionaries he became imbued with a feeling of contempt for Buddhism, and illustrated this phase of his faith by having a set of eighteen brass Lo-han images melted down and cast into cash. This brass is said to have contained a considerable portion of gold; hence the demand for the cash.

KING EDWARD'S TITLE ON HIS COINS.

THE stalwart Scots are making protests against the new royal title, on the British coinage. A second medal has been issued by the Scottish Patriotic Association, not only involving the protest against the title "Edward VII," but a further protest against the misuse of the terms "England" and "English" in place of "Britain" and "British." On the obverse is the union jack, combining the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick, and standing for the empire; around it is the legend, EDWARD I OF BRITAIN AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FALSELY STYLED EDWARD VII; underneath the flag runs the inscription, OUR EMPIRE IS BRITISH; OUR ARMY, NAVY, FLAG, PARLIAMENT AND KING—ALL ARE BRITISH, NOT ENGLISH. On the reverse flies the Scottish flag on which the "ruddy lion ramps in gold," a lion rampant in a golden tressure "flory-counter-flory," surrounded by the legend, IN DEFENCE OF THE RIGHTS AND HONOUR OF SCOTLAND.

This is the revival of the old quarrel which began when James I of England and VI of Scotland, first of the Stuart kings, ascended the throne as the successors of Elizabeth of England. The contention of course has a large grain of truth for its foundation, since Scotland was not absorbed by conquest, but came into the realm voluntarily. This was recognized on the second coinage of James, when MAG. BRIT. (Great Britain) was substituted for ANG. SCO. (England and Scotland), and by the motto QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SEPARET (What God hath joined together let no man separate). This text, from the Vulgate version of St. Matthew xix: 6, is used in the marriage ceremony, and has reference on the coinage to the voluntary consent of both parties, not to a mere alliance, but a completed union. This thought of union was also emphasized on the minor coinage—on the pennies and twopenny pieces at least—which bore the legend TUEATUR UNITA DEUS (May God preserve the united realms). King James recommended an Act of Union in 1607, but it was a century later before the plan was finally carried through the Parliaments of both kingdoms. The phrase "United Kingdoms" has ever since been in common use.

In the troublous times of James II, there was little thought given to his title, though he is named as Seventh of Scotland, on the coins struck in the Scottish mint at Edinburgh, which were the last of the separate coinage for Scotland; after the union in 1707 all British coins were struck in London, and as Anne was then on the throne, there was no occasion for raising the question of a double number, since no Queen of Scotland had that name.

Her predecessor Mary II, wife of William of Orange, was Mary II of Scotland also, for Mary of Guise, Queen of James V, was merely regent for her daughter the beauteous Mary, Queen of Scots, who is called Mary I on the testoons struck before her marriage with the Dauphin Francis.

The question as to the title of the joint sovereign with Mary II of England, William III of England and II of Scotland,—William the Lion, who reigned 1165–1209 being the first—does not seem to have arisen. This may have been because that prince had done homage not only to Henry II, but even to John, and thus recognized their suzerainty if not their sovereignty over his kingdom. We do not remember that the title was discussed by Scotchmen when William IV ascended the throne, and the present monarch is therefore the first for nearly three centuries to hear the question by what number he shall be known, made a matter of argument.

MEDALS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

X.

I CONTINUE descriptions of local medals, issued by individual Posts of the Grand Army, for use at Department and National Encampments, and as the distinctive badges of the Posts for which they were struck.

10. Obverse, Bust of Gen. Grant clothed in citizen's dress, and in profile to left. Legend, above, * PRESENTED BY * and below, completing the circle, U. S. GRANT POST N° 67 Reverse, Legend, above, * 11TH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT * and completing the circle, DEPT. OF MICHIGAN G. A. R. On the field the inscription in four lines, BAY CITY | SOUVENIR | MAR. 13. 14. 15. | 1889. Edge ring, with crimson ribbon, attached to a clasp on which BAY CITY, MICH. in a sunken and roughened field; on a semi-circle above, 1889 on a sunburst of rays; attached to the bar is a small medalet with the familiar group of Liberty or Columbia, a soldier, a sailor, etc., as already described. Bronze. Size 20. Length of bar, 24; size of medalet, 10.

11. On a shield-shaped planchet a small shield bearing the arms of the State of Michigan, — the sun rising over a lake, etc., as previously described, — with the two supporters, a stag on the dexter and a moose on the sinister side, the eagle crest and the National and State mottoes: in the upper right and left corners of the shield are two five-pointed stars. Resting on the upper edge of the planchet, is a circle with G A R on a roughened sunken field. Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, the third and last curving, 12TH | ANNUAL | ENCAMPMENT | DEPT. MICH. | COMPLIMENTS | OF | WOODBURY POST 45 Copper, bronzed. Width 20; height 32, nearly. Edge ring, and crimson ribbon falling from an ornate bar, with raised outline and roughened field, on which ADRIAN, 1890 Length of bar, 24; height, 7.

12. A diamond-shaped planchet, the form probably suggested by one of the earliest of the "corps badges," of the Army of the Potomac. Obverse, Bust of Gen. Kearney to left, nearly in profile, clothed in uniform. Legend, above, on the left, PHIL. KEARNEY on the right, POST N° 7 and under the bust, G A R Reverse, Inscription in eight lines, 13TH | ANNUAL | ENCAMPMENT | DEPT. OF | MICHIGAN | G. A. R. | MAR. 10. 11. 12. | 1891 Planchet loop at top for ring. Suspended by a crimson ribbon from an oblong bar, with an ornamental top. MUSKEGON on the bar and 1891 on an ellipse above. Copper, bronzed. Length of diamond, 32; width, 24; width of bar, 24. The hub used for this portrait, or one very similar, has been used on at least one other Grand Army medal, struck for the Department medal of New Jersey.

13. Planchet in the form of a quatrefoil, which like the preceding, was the shape of one of the corps badges of the Army of the Potomac. Obverse, Bust three-quarters facing to left, of Col. Norval E. Welch, in the uniform of his rank. Legend, on the left, WELCH over the head, POST on the right, N° 137 and at the bottom G A R the last curving. Col. Welch commanded the 16th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and was killed in action near Poplar Grove, Virginia, Sept. 30, 1864. Reverse, Inscription in eight lines, the second and seventh curving: 14TH | ANNUAL | ENCAMPMENT | DEPT. OF MICHIGAN | G. A. R. | APRIL 19. | 20. & 21. | 1892 Bar, oblong, with an ornamental top; on the bar, ANN ARBOR MICH. and the date 1892 on an ellipse above. Copper, bronzed. Size 24; width of bar, 24. The impression in my collection has a yellow ribbon. The colors usually indicate the official rank of the wearer; most of the bodies use red for the general membership.

14. A planchet of irregular form, representing a folded ribbon at the top, from which falls a second one, enclosing a large figure 2. On the upper ribbon KIT CARSON | POST in two lines following the curving folds of the ribbon; and on the lower portion, WASHINGTON. D. C. The surface of the ribbon is roughened, borders and letters raised; the field around the 2 removed, and the planchet is cut to the outlines of the ribbon. Edge ring and link with bar, on which in two lines 1892 | NAT'L ENCAMPMENT Reverse, Plain. Cast, in yellow metal, gilt. Greatest length, 28; width, 30; length of bar, 27.

15. Planchet in the form of an acorn (another corps badge). Obverse, Bust nearly facing and in uniform, on the cup of the acorn a ribbon on which is GEN. GEO. H. THOMAS. The surface is rounded, the cup-part thicker, and finished like an acorn cup. Reverse (flat), Inscription in eight lines, the first and last curving: COMPLI-MENTS | OF | GEO. H. THOMAS | POST NO. 14 | DEPT. OF MICH. | G. A. R. | MARCH 7. 8. 9TH | 1893. Edge ring, suspended by a red ribbon from an oblong clasp with ornate top, on which in three lines, the first two curving, CRYSTAL | ANNIVERSARY | BENTON HARBOR. Copper, bronzed. Length, 20; width of cup, 20; length of bar, 24; height, 9. This medal was struck for the anniversary celebration of the foundation of the Post in 1888.

16. Planchet, a trefoil (still another corps badge). Obverse, On the centre a shield-shaped tablet, with G A R; in the space above, LAFAYETTE; in that at the left, MEADE; in that at the right KINSLEY; the edges of the lobes of the trefoil are covered with laurel wreaths, separated at the inner angles and top; on the lower wreath, under the shield, a ribbon with PHILADELPHIA. Reverse, Inscription in eight lines, the fifth curving, MADE OF | CANNON | CAPTURED | BY NEW YORK PENNA. AND MASS | REGIMENTS | AT | FORT FISHER. The Posts named on the medal were composed of soldiers from the States mentioned on the reverse, Lafayette being a Post in New York, Meade in Philadelphia, and Kinsley in Boston. Edge loop and ring, suspended by a crimson ribbon from an oblong and ornate clasp, on which in two lines, 33RD NA-TIONAL | ENCAMPMENT 1899 the end of the first partly overlapping the beginning of the second. Bronze. Width, 24; height, 21; length of bar, 24.

17. Obverse, Clothed bust in profile to left of Gen. Logan (citizen's dress). Legend, on a slightly raised border, above, ★ JOHN A. LOGAN POST 186, G. A. R. ★ and completing the circle, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Reverse, On the field a lozenge with pearly border, having on its centre a cartridge box, with U. S. in an ellipse and 40 ROUNDS in a curving line above. Legend, above, ORGANIZED JAN. 13. 1887. and below, 1861 ★ ★ ★ 1865. Beneath, curving to the edge, in small letters, J. K. DAVISON PHILA. The cartridge box, etc., is a well known corps badge. After the adoption of these distinguishing emblems,—first used, I believe, by Gen. Hooker's troops in the Army of the Potomac, the custom was generally taken up, and devices established for all the various corps of the army. As to this device, the story is told that before the practice had become universal throughout the northern army, a soldier belonging to one of the western corps ordered to reinforce the Army of the Potomac, but whose division had not yet received a device, was asked what corps badge his regiment wore. His happy answer—"A cartridge box and forty rounds" was at once accepted by his superior officers who chanced to hear the reply, and the box as described, became the accepted badge of the corps. The tale is no doubt familiar to those whose memories run back to the days of the Civil War, but some of the younger collectors may not be aware of the meaning of this design.

18. Another trefoil or clover-leaf planchet, as the leaf has a stem. Obverse, Inscription in six lines, the last curving: 7 | W. VA. | VETERAN | ROMNEY | TO | APPOMATTOX Reverse, Blank. Edge ring, suspended by a yellow ribbon from an oblong bar; surmounting the bar is the bottom of a horse's hoof, shod, and showing the nails and calks; laurel leaves extend outward from the shoe. Inside the shoe in four lines, the first and last curving, WE HAVE | CROSSED | THE | MOUNTAINS. Copper, bronzed. Width of trefoil, 20; height, including stem, 22; length of bar, 24; of the shoe, which extends above and below the bar, 12. This medal was, I am informed, struck for Post 7, Grafton, W. Va., but has no date and merely the number to identify it.

19. Obverse, Bust in uniform, half facing to left, of Adam Zabriskie, Colonel of the 9th N. J. Volunteers, for whom the Post is named. Legend, ZABRISKIE POST N^o 38 DEPT. OF N. J. Under the bust, 1878 (date of foundation). Reverse, Plain, with milled edge. Ring inserted in the rim; suspended by a crimson ribbon from a bar on which the medalet of the Order, as described, soldier, sailor, etc.; the edge is ornamented and branches of laurel extend outward from the central circle. The ribbon sometimes has stamped upon it in gold letters, DEPT | OF | NEW JERSEY Copper, bronzed. Size 20. Length of bar, 24. Col. Zabriskie died Jan. 3, 1864, in Chesapeake Hospital.

20. Obverse, As obverse of No. 5 and apparently from the same die. Reverse, Plain, with milled edge. Edge ring and ribbon of the National colors attached to a bar, on the centre of which a circle or medalet, with legend, SEDGWICK above, POST No. 1 below, and G A R on the field. Conventional ornaments on either side. This was intended to be worn by friends of the Post; and the ribbon is lettered in gold, CITIZEN'S | CORPS. Copper, bronzed. Size 26. Length of bar, 24. Some of them are said to have 7 in place of 1 on the bar; the latter is the correct number of the Post.

21. Obverse, As the preceding. Reverse, The device of the Order, in a wreath of laurel, open at the top and tied with a bow of ribbon at the bottom. Suspended by an edge ring and crimson ribbon from a bar. The latter is similar to that last described, but differs in the legend of the medalet on the centre; this has, above, NELSON L. WHITE and below, POST 37 with G A R in the centre. This medal was struck by the Post in Danbury, Conn., named in honor of Lieut.-Col. White of the 4th Conn. regiment of infantry, which in January, 1862, became the First Conn. Heavy Artillery. Copper, bronzed. Size as preceding.

C. P. N.

A HALF-FARTHING FINE, AND HOW TO PAY IT.

Editors of the Journal:—

A CURIOUS problem in English currency was brought to my notice recently, and though the case occurred four or five years ago, it may not have been noticed by *Journal* readers, and I therefore send it as of possible interest to collectors among the legal fraternity. It appears that in the settlement of a fine the defendants were obliged to pay the County Court officers one farthing between them, and the question at once arose how the order of the Court could be carried out. It attracted the attention of the press, and various correspondents of the *London Daily Mail* offered suggestions, some of the writers stating that they possessed half and third farthings, the former struck before 1845, and the latter as recently as 1878.

When application was made at the Mint for such pieces, the information was given that one-third farthings were still occasionally coined, for use in Malta, but no half-farthings have been struck since 1860, when all copper coins were called in, and bronze only was made legal tender. While half-farthings therefore could still be obtained, yet as struck in copper, they would not be legal tender. The Wolverhampton Judge had apparently imposed a fine which could only be met by an "illegal tender!" Could he accept it legally? One correspondent, in Yankee fashion, met the question by asking another: "Has the Court," he inquired, "any right to refuse change? If not, let the defendants put down their farthings, — the smallest legal tender coin — and demand a half-farthing back. If the change is not forthcoming, surely they can sue the County Court." I am not versed in the fine points of the law in such matters, but I believe that under American law the defendants would have to offer the exact sum, or take the consequences. Various conundrums at once present themselves, if the English view is correct. How the final solution was reached I have not learned.

LACON.

SOME CURIOUS COUNTERSTAMPS.

I HAVE in my collection a silver Real of Charles III of Spain, worn nearly smooth in circulation but with enough of the original impression visible to identify it as having been struck in 1776. This has been counterstamped with a circular die, on which is the Liberty cap surrounded by formal rays, and with three stars between each ray. The form of the cap is that used on Mexican coins rather than on those of the United States; a curious thing about this counterstamp is that beneath the cap is 1 DOLLAR — though the 1 is more like J than 1; the die is badly worn and shows evidence of hard usage. This appears to have been made with the same punch or possibly the die that was used on the Five Dollar gold piece issued as one of the necessity pieces of the period, by the Pacific Company, California in 1849. The Liberty cap is the same, the formal rays with stars between them agree, and if the peculiar 1 is altered from 5 as seems very possible, we have a key to the mystery of its origin.

On a segment of one-fourth of a Spanish Peso, cut from the portion distant from the date so that its time of mintage is uncertain (also in my cabinet), I find three counterstamps — one on one side, and two on the other, and of the latter, one partly cancelling the other. The first has in an incused circle the American eagle in relief, displayed, holding the arrows and olive branch; the stamp is lettered NOUVELLE above, and ORLEANS below, outside of a circular line which encloses the device. On the other side of this "quarter" there is a second counterstamp, consisting of a chain of fifteen links within which were once two script letters; of these the first, T followed by a period, is now alone legible; the other is cancelled by the third counterstamp which has the word *Bad* also in script, in raised letters; the silver however is *not* bad, and it is difficult to explain the meaning of these various stamps, especially of the last.

It is well known that these segments were cut from Spanish coins, — generally those dated 1810 to 1820, — and used in the West Indies for currency in place of small silver coins, of which the supply was always unequal to the demand. The counterstamp on this seems to indicate it was so marked at New Orleans, possibly just after the Louisiana purchase, and before U. S. coins had got into circulation there.

Longwood, Mass.

HOWLAND WOOD.

MASONIC MEDALS.

(Continued from Vol. XXXVI, p. 94.)

MCXLIII. Obverse, A star of five points, surmounting formal rays; on the centre of the star the letter G. Legend above RESP.¹. □ AURORA BOREAL N^o 82 and below, completing the circle, ★ OR.¹. DE MATAMOROS ★ (Worshipful Lodge Aurora Borealis, Orient of Matamoros). Reverse, The western hemisphere, the great circles indicated, resting on clouds; on the field seven beams radiating from the top (the rays of the aurora), with numerous small stars between them. No legend. Edge loop for suspension. Silver. Size 20.¹

MCXLIV. Obverse, Badge or jewel. The compasses extended on an arc, on which SOB.¹. CAP.¹. JAVIER MINA N.¹. 20. (Sovereign Chapter of Javier Mina, No. 20.) Within the compasses a pelican in her piety; over her head a cross with a rose on the junction of the arms. A crown over the joint of the compasses. Reverse, Plain. Worn with a ribbon of the national colors. Silver gilt. Length 29, exclusive of the crown, which is attached by a link, width 23.²

MCXLV. Similar in every respect to the preceding, except that the pelican and cross are silver and the jewel gilt. Length from point of compasses 29, width of arc 23.³

MCXLVI. Obverse, On a sunken field a cubic stone with a four-sided pyramid on its top; on the side of the cube the face of the radiant sun. Legend on a raised circle, letters incused and each followed by .: L Q U L V N P S L M * (the initials of *Lo que une la virtud no pode separar la muerte* That which virtue unites death cannot separate.) Reverse, Plain. Silver gilt. Size 36.⁴

MCXLVII. Obverse, A temple front, approached by three steps; the square and compasses enclosing G fill the entrance, and the pediment has the All-seeing eye; on the upper step on either side of the temple a pillar surmounted by a globe; beneath the steps two branches of olive crossed, * in the space above; over the temple, GR.¹. OR.¹. DE ESPAÑA (Grand Orient of Spain.) Legend, separated from the field by a circle, above RESP.¹. LOG.¹. VOZ DE HIRAM N^o 151 and completing the circle • VALL.¹. DE MATANZAS • (Worshipful Lodge "The Cry of Hiram," No. 151, Valley of Matanzas.) Reverse, On a triangle imposed on rays forming a six-pointed star the All-seeing eye; beneath it in three lines 20 | ABRIL | 1870 | * (date of foundation). Edge ring. Silver. Size 20.

¹ Matamoros is on the Rio Grande, and on the opposite side of the river General Taylor encamped at the opening of the Mexican war.

² This body, No. 20 on the Mexican roll of Rose Croix Chapters and located in the city of Mexico, was founded in 1883. The late Dr. Bastow wrote that this jewel (struck from dies) is very rare. Javier (or Xavier) Mina though of Spanish birth, was as has been pre-

viously stated, active in promoting the independence of Mexico and shot by the Spanish authorities.

³ This jewel was like the preceding struck in two dies, the pelican being incused on the reverse of this piece, the portions united by rivets, while on the other it is solid and they are soldered (?) together.

⁴ This is apparently a general medal for Lodges of Perfection, 14th grade, and used in Mexico.

MCXLVIII. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing G; the All-seeing eye above, rays from which fill the field. Legend, separated by a circle of dots, RESP.'. LOG.'. ZARAGOZA N° 15 and completing the circle *HUAJAPAM DE LEON OAXACA* (Worshipful Lodge Zaragoza, and location). Reverse, On the field, the inscription in seven lines, ★ | FIDEL PERAL | JOSE GOMEZ | FORTINO FIGUEROA | FELIX CALVO | IGNACIO VAZQUEZ | LORENZO BARROZO | MIGUEL CANTU | ——— Legend, above, RESP.'. LOG.'. ZARAGOZA N° 15 and completing the circle * AGOSTO 23 DE 1886 * (Names of founders, and of the Lodge with date of foundation, Aug. 23, 1886.) Silver. Size 19.¹

MCXLIX. Obverse, The face of the sun, the rays forming an eight-pointed star, enclosed in a cable tow of four knots. Legend above, RESP.'. TALL.'. OSIRIS N° 48 and below ★ OR.'. DE FRESNILLO ★ (Worshipful Lodge of Osiris, Orient of Fresnillo.) Reverse, On a cluster of rays and enclosing G are the square and compasses. Legend, above MARZO 10 DE 1875 and below ★ R.'. E.'. A.'. A.'. ★ (Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, March 10, 1875). Edge ring and links for ribbon. Silver. Size 17.²

MCL. Obverse, Clothed bust nearly to waist of Albert Pike, facing partly to right; his beard full and his hair falling on his shoulders; he wears the collar of the 33d degree partly concealed by his cloak. Legend, separated by a circle of dots, above, CONST.'. DIGNA Y RESP.'. LOG.'. ALBERTO PIKE N° 55 and completing the circle, • 5636 R.'. E.'. A.'. A.'. 5640 • (The name and number of the Lodge under the Scottish rite, constituted 1876. The date 5640 or 1880 is probably the date of issue.) Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing G, rays from which extend into the field; beneath are two branches of olive and laurel crossed and tied with a bow of ribbon at the base, and PASTRANA in very small letters near the lower edge. Legend above, OR.'. DE MEXICO Edge ring and ribbon of dark blue edges and white centre. Copper. Size 24.³

MCLI. Trial impression from obverse die. An equilateral triangle, within which are the scales of justice and the All-seeing eye in the space below the beam, its rays filling the field. Legend, on the left side of the triangle, RESP.'. LOG.'. on the right, EUREKA . N° 38 . and on the base, OR.'. DE . GUADALAJARA . 5636 . (Worshipful Lodge Eureka, No. 38, Orient of Guadalajara, 1876.) The sides of the triangle which bear the legend measure 26. There was probably an external triangle, the points truncated. Size 30 at widest measure.⁴

MCLII. Obverse, On the field, a high mountain with a smaller one at the left, and a third, partly seen in the distance, at the right; in the fore-

¹ This Lodge has its Orient about two hundred miles southeast of the city of Mexico. The medal is in the Bastow collection.

² Fresnillo is a mining town twenty-five miles northwest of Zacatecas.

³ This was probably designed to be worn by mem-

bers of the Lodge which struck DCCCCLXXXII when founded. In the Bastow collection.

⁴ There was a star-shaped medal struck for this Lodge (see DCCCCLXVII), and I have no knowledge that the dies for this trial piece were ever used. In the Bastow collection.

ground, the Holy Bible, square and compasses, with a trowel on the left, and a square erect and surmounting a level at the right. Legend, above, MOUNT NEBOH (*sic*) LODGE N^o 257. N. Y. and below, completing the circle, INSP JUNE 11. 5852. Reverse, On the field, the inscription in four lines, 500TH | MASTER MASON | IN MOUNT NEBOH □ | 257, F. & A. M. Legend, above, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE RAISING OF THE and at the bottom, completing the circle, MAY 8. 1893. Tin. Size 28.'

[To be continued.]

W. T. R. M.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO MEDALLIC ART.

THE "*Société Hollandaise-Belge des Amis de la Médaille d' Art*" is, as its name denotes, a society in Belgium and the Netherlands which aims to promote a higher standard of medallic art, and especially to encourage young artists in the two countries, who give evidence of skill or talent in the direction of designing for medals; its statutes provide for an occasional competition among young sculptors and medalists, for which prizes are offered. It has recently announced a contest for a prize of eight hundred francs, to be awarded by a jury to the successful competitor. The conditions are that he must be under thirty years of age on the first of January next; he must be a graduate of one of the Academies of Fine Arts, or of one of the higher Schools of design or sculpture, etc., of the countries named. The subject suggested for treatment is the "Glorification of Universal Peace," and the models submitted may be either for a medal or plaquette (obverse and reverse), as the competitor may choose, and must be capable of being struck on a planchet of 75 millimeters.

If a design which meets the approval of the judges is received, it will become the property of the Society on payment of the prize, and will be used to strike a limited number of medals for members only; an example in silver and ten in bronze will be presented to the successful designer in addition to the money prize. These designs may be submitted in plaster, marble, metal, or any material; they must not exceed 30 centimetres in diameter, if intended for a medal, or 30 centimetres in diagonal, if a plaque, and must be in the hands of the President of the Society, M. Alphonse de Witte, 55 Rue du Trône, Brussels, not later than the first of April next; the decision will be published on the first of May, following. Among the names of the jurors, which are given in the Society's circulars, we observe those of M. de Witte, the President of the Society, of Dr. H. J. de Dompierre de Chaufepié, Chief Keeper of the Royal Cabinet of Medals, at the Hague, and Secretary of the Society; Jhr. J. Six, Professor in the University of Amsterdam; of Vicomte B. de Jonghe, President of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium; of M. Charles Dupriez, editor of the *Gazette Numismatique*, of Brussels, and other noted experts. Unsuccessful competitors will have their work returned within a few weeks after the decision is reached. Designs offered are subject to the usual conditions showing the competitors are eligible for the contest, under the rules as printed; the name of the winner will be announced in the public journals of Holland and Belgium, and his work reproduced among the "Historic Medals of Belgium."

The New York School for Instruction in Medallic Art, under charge of a joint committee of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society and the Academy

of Design have, we are informed, similar plans in view, and, as was stated in the *Journal* for October last, the "Woodbury G. Langdon Prize" of \$100 has been offered for the best work of its students. In his Annual Address to the first-named Society, the President recently said that "already signs point to a growing appreciation of the medallic art in this country."

UNDESCRIBED MEXICAN TOKENS.

DR. N. LÉON, of Quiroga, Michoacan, Mexico, has kindly furnished the *Journal* with a copy of the *Paladin*, a small local sheet, printed in Quiroga, in which he has described three Mexican tokens, issued in that little mountain village, and which are probably unknown to collectors. The first is scarce, and the second and third are especially rare. We have translated his paper for our readers, and print it below. These pieces, like many of the so-called Hacienda tokens, may be classed as Necessity coins, for they were issued to meet the emergencies of the tempestuous days when Mexico was recovering from her struggle for independence, and therefore have a peculiar interest. — EDS.

ON the 28th of June, 1542, by royal command, the Viceroy, Don Antonio de Mendoza, ordered the coinage of \$200,000 of pieces of eight maravedis in billon, and of pieces of four and two maravedis in copper, for use as small change in the commercial transactions of Mexico and throughout New Spain. In making this provision for small coins, the greater part of which was executed, he did not anticipate the objections of the Indians to the use of this money; and when the people were obliged by governmental authority to take it, they received as little as possible, and then threw it into the Lake of Mexico (Torquemada, Cavo). The result of this was, that the colonial governor did not care to concern himself longer with money of this class, and even when the necessity for its use became pressing, no one would accept it. As a compromise measure he permitted, or rather tolerated, the issue of money struck by societies of artisans, individual merchants, or municipalities, in copper, brass, wood, and even some contributions to the circulating medium made of soap,—the only guaranty for its redemption being the honor or commercial standing of those who issued it.

This custom early gave rise to the greatest variety in weight, style, and material, even of pieces struck by the same parties. Secured from detection by the lack of a standard, frauds daily became more numerous.

The first local copper money which was accepted for circulation in Mexico was issued by the Viceroy Calleja, in the year 1814, for the reason that the quartillitas were very scarce; quartillas, octavos, and tenth parts of reals were coined in 1814, '15, '16 and '17.

During the period of independence of Spanish authority, and under the brief reign of the Emperor Augustín Iturbide, coinage of copper was provided for by decree, but no steps were taken to carry out the order. Under the Republic, from 1823 to 1852, this class of money was coined without objection; various issues, private and provincial, continually appeared, and frauds and counterfeits abounded in general. Without attempting to trace the history of copper coinage in Mexico, it is enough for the present purpose to say that in spite of laws, regulations and prohibitive decrees, private issues continued until 1857, the revolutionary movements and the general disorder that for so many years wasted the nation being an efficient cause.

Notwithstanding the poverty and limited territory of the little city of Quiroga, there were three different kinds of these tokens which were coined there, in copper and bronze, each having the value of an eighth-real, or, as commonly called in that vicinity, a Tlaco. Two of these I possess, and of the third I have a careful description. They are as follows:—

The first is an Eighth-Real piece, of copper, cast. Obverse, Within a knotted circle of rope (a lasso), there is, on the field, a monogram of the interlaced letters of the name MANUEL; beneath this, DE and at the base COCUPA. Reverse, Entirely plain, without indication of value or stamp. Size, 19mm. I am informed, on excellent authority, that this piece was put into circulation by a dealer in Cocupa, whose name was Manuel Fuentes, and that the date of emission was 1838.

The second is of bronze, and cast. Obverse, On the upper portion of the field a liberty cap on a cloud with rays, and below it COCUPAO. The border is a circle near the edge. Reverse, On the centre of the field, $\frac{1}{8}$ (*un octavo*); a branch of laurel and another of oak, crossed at the base and extending upward on the sides of the value. Size, 20mm. Issued about 1840, by the same person.

The third, of which only a small number was issued, is also of bronze, and cast. The obverse has a high mountain with two peaks (the Tzarate, of the Anahuac chain, which runs through the State of Michoacan, and near which is the village of Cocupa). Above is the legend, MUNICIPALIDAD DE COCUPAO and in the exergue the date, AÑO DE 1848. Reverse, On the field, $\frac{1}{8}$ above which are two right hands clasping each other, while an open wreath of laurel and olive, the stems crossed at the bottom, encloses the denomination of value and extends to the cuffs of the hands above. Each face of the piece has a border of small circles, but only a few appear on the token, due to imperfect workmanship. All the pieces are rather rudely executed. This is size 23mm, and the weight is 8 grams, more than twice as heavy as the second, which weighs but 3.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

"DOGS."

Editors of the Journal:—

REMEMBERING the discussion about "black dogges" in your pages some time since, it may be of interest to mention the fact that in the West India Islands the name of "dogs" has not yet entirely disappeared; the two-sol pieces in circulation early in the last century on the Island of St. Kitts (otherwise known as St. Christophers), were reckoned as two-and-one-half "dogs," and certain Necessity pieces issued in Tobago in the time of Louis XVI (1781-92), value two sols, had the same name. In St. Lucia between 1803 and 1814, there was a copper piece of "Two dogs" issued without date, which bears on one side a wreath enclosing the figure 2, and on the other a wreath and monogram. These pieces are more fully described by Atkins (see pp. 318, Nos. 44 and 47; 319, No. 52).

SIRIUS.

THALERS OF MARIA THERESA.

THE Thalers of Maria Theresa which are still coined in Austria bearing the date of their original issue in her reign without alteration, continue to be the only money in use in the Province of Yemen, in Arabia; they also circulate in some parts of Syria, in Abyssinia and in Nubia, to a less extent, where they are called Tallaros, a corruption of Thaler. The Turkish Government has made several ineffectual efforts to stop their use, and not long since it sent

out in a Turkish steamer nearly three million piastres in silver, of various denominations, to supplant them, but the people prefer the "dollars of their fathers," which have been familiar to four or five generations, and the Sultan's effort has thus far met with little success. The recent coinage of King Menelik has displaced the Austrian coins to some extent in the African countries, and their long day will probably soon pass to its end in Africa.

OBITUARY.

H. P. SMITH.

HARLAN PAGE SMITH, well known to collectors as one of the leading coin dealers in New York, died at his home, 256 West Fifty-second street, in that city, on the 2d of March last. He was born in Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y., on the 18th of March, 1839. In his youth he was a mariner, roving over distant parts of the world, but he finally settled in New York City, where he engaged successfully in the wholesale fruit business. He relinquished his active connection with this business about 1876, when he found time to study with new pleasure the coins he had collected in his travels,—a subject in which he had always been interested. From that period on, his devotion to the science was constant and ever increasing until his death.

He gave his attention especially to the United States series and to ancient Greek silver, and the cabinet of these two classes he has left will certainly awaken the keenest interest among connoisseurs, when the inevitable hour arrives which will present them for public sale. He was always credited with good judgment, and with his extensive knowledge of coins, he proved a bold operator; his activity and constant presence at coin sales was a valued contribution to assured success. His manner was frank, and, by those who did not know him well, he was occasionally thought to be somewhat brusque; but the warmest heart—and it was easily found—beat within his breast, and there are many who felt his kindness and friendship. About 1887 he formed the New York Coin and Stamp Company, with which he remained until November, 1901, when it was dissolved. His connection with this company was mainly as a capitalist, but he found much pleasure in the collections which passed through his hands for public sale, being quick to discern pieces of special rarity or value. He leaves a widow, one daughter, and two grandchildren. He was a member of the Numismatic Society of London from 1886 until his death.

L. H. L.

EDMUND J. CLEVELAND.

WE have learned with deep regret of the death of Mr. EDMUND J. CLEVELAND, of Hartford,—a frequent contributor, and for more than thirty years a subscriber to the *Journal*—who passed away on the ninth of July, 1902, after a long and painful illness, which he endured for many months with singular fortitude. He was born in Elizabeth, N. J., November 25, 1842; this was his home until 1885, when he removed to Hartford, Ct., where he passed the remainder of his life. During the Civil War he served with distinction in the Ninth N. J. Volunteers; on his return to business life he soon became interested in coin study, and was well versed in early American coins and medals; his collection of Vernons, of American "Politicals," and especially of the Assay Medals, annually struck at the U. S. Mint, descriptions of many of which he has from time to time sent the *Journal*, was of special interest. He was a member of the

G. A. R., of Trinity Lodge, A. F. A. M., Hartford, and of the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society, and the author of the very exhaustive Genealogy of the descendants of Moses Cleveland, of Suffolk, England, regarded as one of the most complete works of the kind yet published. He was also an active member of the Connecticut Historical Society, and of the Historical Societies of New Jersey and Long Island, and has contributed to the press numerous articles in his favorite lines of study. A widow, two daughters, and a son just graduated with honor at Trinity College, survive him. M.

EDITORIAL.

THE ITALIAN MEDALS OF KING HUMBERT, AND WOMAN'S WORK.

WE mentioned in the *Journal* for January last, the award of the prizes for Medals commemorative of King Humbert, and the names of the successful competitors, with descriptions of the accepted designs. It proves that the winner of the second prize was a lady, Signora Marcella Lancelot Croce, of Rome. This is another instance of the manner in which the development of artistic skill, under suitable instruction and with equal opportunities for women as well as for men, is opening new doors for woman's work. Signora Lancelot Croce has a worthy predecessor in the example of the lamented Madame Lea Ahlborn, so many years at the head of an important department in the Royal Mint of Sweden, specimens of whose work are well known to American numismatists.

There seems indeed to be a peculiar propriety in this somewhat new departure in the designing of dies for coins and medals, and in employing the taste and peculiar refinement of feeling so characteristic of the female sex, for producing appropriate devices for such purposes. Women have so often shown their ability in works in which imagination plays an equal part with skill in execution, as for example Rosa Bonheur in painting, Miss Ruggles and others in sculpture, and Madame Ahlborn in medals,—to mention only names that at once recur to memory,—that no argument is needed to sustain the position; and since the engraving of the dies in metal has become an automatic process which copies minutely and on any desired scale the original model of the artist, there can be no reason why feminine genius should hesitate to attack this new problem also.

BULLETIN INTERNATIONAL DE NUMISMATIQUE.

WE have the pleasure of welcoming to our editorial table the first two numbers of the organ of the various numismatic societies in Europe and America which have united to form the "*Société Internationale de Numismatique*." This body includes the leading societies on both sides of the ocean, including those of Berlin, Vienna, Munich, Belgium, Copenhagen, London, Paris, Buda-Pest, Milan, Amsterdam, Moscow, and Berne, naming the European ones in the order of their nations as the French names are alphabetically arranged on the cover of the "*Bulletin*." The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and the Canadian Numismatic and Archaeological Society of Montreal, represent the American bodies which have affiliated. The Boston Numismatic Society has done little active work for some years, and its limited membership has not felt that its adhesion would give any special strength to the International Society, especially as several of their more active members belong to the New York body.

The *Bulletin* is under the care of M. Adrien Blanchet, as Director, and issued under the auspices of the *Société Française de Numismatique*. Its object is to promote fellowship among the bodies who are pursuing similar studies, to discuss questions of common interest, to present from time to time reports of the Proceedings of its constituents, notices of articles which appear in the various journals devoted to the science, and occasional original papers.